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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/703,608	11/02/2000	Sung Bae Jun	CIT/K-132	2776
34610	7590	04/05/2004	EXAMINER	
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P.O. BOX 221200			ART UNIT	
CHANTILLY, VA 20153			PAPER NUMBER	

2174

DATE MAILED: 04/05/2004

14

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 09/703,608	Applicant(s) JUN, SUNG BAE	
	Examiner Thanh T. Vu	Art Unit 2174	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 07 January 2004.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-25 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-25 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

Art Unit: 2174

DETAILED ACTION

This communication is responsive to Amendment C, Filed 01/07/04.

Claims 1-25 are pending in this application. In the Amendment C, claims 1, 9, 14, 19, 22, and 24 were amended.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

Claims 1-25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention.

In claims 1, 9, 14, 22, and 24, the phrase "the same temporal reference frame period" is not clearly defined in the specification. The examiner assumes the phrase means the same number of frames in a time period.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

Art Unit: 2174

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

Claims 1-17, and 20-25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Ubillos (U.S. Pat. No. 5,999,173).

Per claim 1, Ubillos teaches a multi-level position/range designating method for a multimedia stream comprising:

(a) displaying an entire first range of a multimedia stream (figs 2-3 and 5; col. 6, lines 63-67; col. 7, lines 1-11); and

(b) setting a second range designated by a user from the displayed entire first range of the multimedia stream as an absolute range of the multimedia stream and displaying the absolute range of the multimedia stream as the entire range of the multimedia stream, if the second range is designated by the user, wherein each level and sublevel of the multi-level position/range designation method maintains the same temporal reference frame period (figs. 6 and 7; col. 7, lines 16-19 and lines 44-59; col. 10, lines 48-62; the examiner considers the same temporal reference frame period is that the same number of frames are displayed in a time period of fig. 6 and 7 see col. 6, lines 15-35 and col. 7, lines 55-62).

Per claim 2, Ubillos teaches a method of claim 1, further comprising: displaying a starting frame of the range designated by the user (figs 6 and 7; col. 10, lines 48-54; starting frame: "in" point); and displaying an ending frame of the range designated by the user (figs. 6 and 7; col. 10, lines 48-54; ending frame: "out" point).

Per claim 3, Ubillos teaches a method of claim 1, wherein in (a), displaying the entire range of the multiple stream in a first level of a multiple level display of the multimedia stream (figs 2-3 and 5; col. 6, lines 63-67; col. 7, lines 1-11); and in (b), displaying the absolute range of the multimedia stream in a second level of the multiple level display (figs. 6 and 7; col. 7, lines 16-19 and lines 44-49; col. 10, lines 48-54).

Per claim 4, Ubillos teaches a method of claim 3, wherein (a) further comprises: displaying a starting frame of a designated range if a range is designated by the user (figs 6 and 7; col. 10, lines 48-54; starting frame: “in” point); and displaying an ending frame of said designated range (figs 6 and 7; col. 10, lines 48-54; ending frame: “out” point).

Per claim 5, Ubillos teaches a method of claim 3, further comprising repeating (b) and displaying each absolute range of the multimedia stream in a different level of the multiple level display (col. 7, lines 16-19 and lines 44-49).

Per claim 6, Ubillos teaches a method of claim 5, wherein (b) further comprises: displaying a starting frame of a range designated from each absolute range of the multimedia in each corresponding level of the multiple level display, if a range is designated by the user from an absolute range of the multimedia (figs 6 and 7; col. 10, lines 48-54; starting frame: “in” point); and displaying an ending frame of said range designated from each absolute range of the multimedia in each corresponding level of the multiple level display (figs 6 and 7; col. 10, lines 48-54; ending frame: “out” point).

Per claim 7, Ubillos teaches a method of claim 6, further comprising manipulating a slider bar to view each level of the multiple level display (fig 3; the scroll bar at bottom of the figure enables a user to view information on the display).

Per claim 8, Ubillos teaches a method of claim 5, further comprising manipulating a slider bar to view each level of the multiple level display (fig 3; the scroll bar at bottom of the figure enables a user to view information on the display).

Per claim 9, Ubillos teaches a multi-level position/range designating method for a multimedia stream comprising:

(a) displaying a first level of a multiple level display including an entire range of a multimedia stream represented by a first slider bar (figs 2-3 and 6-7; col. 6, lines 63-67; col. 7, lines 1-11; col. 10, lines 48-54; a user is able to slide either the right edge or left edge of the clip along the track. Thus, each track is considered to be a slider bar);

(b) setting a range designated by a user from a range of the multimedia stream displayed in a previous level of the multiple level display as an absolute range of the multimedia stream, and displaying a kth level of the multiple level display including the absolute range of the multimedia stream represented by a kth slider bar, if a range is designated by the user from the previous level, wherein the designated range from each previous level and a corresponding kth level maintains the same temporal reference frame period (figs 2, 6 and 7; col. 7, lines 16-19 and lines 44-49; col. 10, lines 48-62; a user is able to slide either the right edge or left edge of the clip along the track. Thus, each track is considered to be a slider bar. The examiner considers the same temporal reference frame period is that the same number of frames are displayed in a time period of fig. 6 and 7 see col. 6, lines 15-35 and col. 7, lines 55-62); and

(c) repeating (b) (figs 2, 6 and 7; col. 7, lines 16-19 and 44-49; col. 10, lines 48-62).

Per claim 10, Ubillos teaches a method of claim 9, further comprising: displaying, for each level, a starting frame of a designated range if a range is designated by the user (figs 6 and

Art Unit: 2174

7; col. 10, lines 48-54; starting frame: “in” point); and displaying, for each level, an ending frame of said designated range (figs 6 and 7; col. 10, lines 48-54; ending frame: “out” point).

Per claim 11, Ubillos teaches a method of claim 10, further comprising manipulating a window slider bar to view each kth level of the multiple level display (figs 6 and 7; col. 10, lines 48-62; col. 11, lines 16-24).

Per claim 12, Ubillos teaches a method of claim 9, further comprising manipulating a window slider bar to view each of the kth level of the multiple level display (figs 6 and 7; col. 10, lines 48-62; col. 11, lines 16-24).

Per claim 13, Ubillos teaches a method of claim 12, wherein the first slider bar and each of the kth slider bar has the same length (figs 2 and 3; each track has the same length).

Per claim 14, Ubillos teaches a multi-level position/range designating method for a multimedia stream comprising:

(a) displaying a first level of a multiple level display including an entire range of the multimedia stream in a first window (figs 2-3 and 5; col. 6, lines 63-67; col. 7, lines 1-11; the first track is considered as the first window); and

(b) displaying subsequent levels of the multiple level display including varying ranges of the multimedia stream in a second window, wherein each immediately subsequent level and current level of the multi-level position/range designating method maintains the same temporal reference period (figs 6 and 7; col. 7, lines 16-19 and lines 44-49; col. 10, lines 48-62; the tracks below the first track are considered as tracks of the second window. The examiner considers the same temporal reference frame period is that the same number of frames are displayed in a time period of fig. 6 and 7 see col. 6, lines 15-35 and col. 7, lines 55-62).

Per claim 15, Ubillos teaches a method of claim 14, further comprising: displaying, for each level, a starting frame of a designated range if a range is designated by the user (figs 6 and 7; col. 10, lines 48-54; starting frame: “in” point); and displaying, for each level, an ending frame of said designated range (figs 6 and 7; col. 10, lines 48-54; ending frame: “out” point).

Per claim 16, Ubillos teaches a method of claim 15, further comprising manipulating a window slider bar in the second window to view each nth level of the multiple level display (fig 3; fig 3; the scroll bar at bottom of the figure enables a user to view information on the display).

Per claim 17, Ubillos teaches a method of claim 14, further comprising manipulating a window slider bar in the second window to view each nth level of the multiple level display (fig 3; fig 3; the scroll bar at bottom of the figure enables a user to view information on the display).

Per claim 20, Ubillos teaches a method of claim 1, wherein in (b) the designated range is a continuous subset of the displayed entire range of the multimedia stream in (a) (fig. 3 and 6-7; col. 6, lines 63-67; col. 7, lines 46-49; col. 10, lines 48-62).

Per claim 21, Ubillos teaches the method of claim 14, wherein all levels are displayed in the same absolute range, and wherein each subsequent level represents a continuous subset of data from the multimedia stream of a previous level (fig. 3 and 6-7; col. 6, lines 63-67; col. 7, lines 46-49; col. 10, lines 48-62; it is inherent that a user can display the same video clip in all four tracks (A, FX, B and “Super”) and adjust the clip in each track to have the same absolute range).

Per claim 22, Ubillos teaches a multi-level/ range designating method for a multimedia stream comprising a multiple level representation of a multimedia stream, wherein each level displays a more detailed but shorter range of the multimedia stream to achieve a refined range

Art Unit: 2174

designation using more detailed views and a continuous subset of data from a previous level of the multimedia stream, wherein each level and a designated range of the previous level of the multi-level position/range designation method maintains the same temporal reference frame period, and wherein said each level is displayed with the same absolute range (figs. 6 and 7; col. 7, lines 16-19 and lines 44-59; col. 10, lines 48-62; the examiner considers the same temporal reference frame period is that the same number of frames are displayed in a time period of fig. 6 and 7 see col. 6, lines 15-35 and col. 7, lines 55-62).

Per claim 23, Ratakonda teaches the method of claim 22, wherein an expansion ratio between levels of the multiple level representation is different and user selected (col. 7, lines 54-57; col. 10, lines 54-63).

Per claim 24, Ubillos teaches a multi-level position/range designating method for a multimedia stream comprising:

(a) displaying a first range of a multimedia stream in a prescribed range of a display (figs 2-3 and 5; col. 6, lines 63-67; col. 7, lines 1-11);

(b) selecting a second reduced range from within the first range of the multimedia steam displayed in the prescribed range (figs 6 and 7; col. 7, lines 16-19; col. 10, lines 48-62); and

(c) displaying the selected second reduced range of the multimedia stream as the prescribed range, wherein each level and sublevel of the multi-level position/range designation method maintains the same temporal reference frame period (fig. 3; col. 7, lines 46-49; The examiner considers the same temporal reference frame period is that the same number of frames are displayed in a time period of fig. 6 and 7 see col. 6, lines 15-35 and col. 7, lines 55-62).

Per claim 25, Ubillos teaches the method of claim 24, wherein the second reduced range is a continuous subset of data from the multimedia stream of the first range, and wherein the first and second ranges are displayed in first and second levels of a multiple-level display (fig. 3 and 6-7; col. 6, lines 63-67; col. 7, lines 46-49; col. 10, lines 48-62).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 18 and 19 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ubillos (U.S. Pat. No. 5,999,173) in view of Foreman et al. ("Foreman", U.S. Pat. No. 6,469,711).

Per claim 18, Ubillos teaches the method of claim 17, but does not teach the window slider bar is positioned at the right side of the second window. However, Foreman teaches the window slider bar is positioned at the right side of the second window (fig. 5; col. 7, lines 50-54). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include the teaching of Foreman in the invention of Ubillos in order to enable a user to scroll through different tracks in the construction window.

Per claim 19, Ubillos teaches a method of claim 17, wherein the window slider bar is positioned at a prescribed location of the second window (fig. 3; the slider bar at bottom of the figure).

Response to Arguments

Applicants' arguments in the Amendment C have been fully considered but are not persuasive.

Applicant's primary argument regarding Ubillos's reference is that Ubillos fails to teach a multi-level position/range designating method for a multimedia stream comprising: (a) displaying an entire first range of a multimedia stream; and (b) setting a second range designated by a user from the displayed entire first range of the multimedia stream as an absolute range of the multimedia stream and displaying the absolute range of the multimedia stream as the entire range of the multimedia stream, if the second range is designated by the user, wherein each level and sublevel of the multi-level position/range designation method maintains the same temporal reference frame period.

The examiner does not agree because Ubillos's reference reads on the claim language of a multi-level position/range designating method for a multimedia stream comprising:

(a) displaying an entire first range of a multimedia stream (figs 2-3 and 5; col. 6, lines 63-67; col. 7, lines 1-11); and

(b) setting a second range designated by a user from the displayed entire first range of the multimedia stream as an absolute range of the multimedia stream and displaying the absolute range of the multimedia stream as the entire range of the multimedia stream, if the second range is designated by the user, wherein each level and sublevel of the multi-level position/range designation method maintains the same temporal reference frame period (figs. 6 and 7; col. 7, lines 16-19 and lines 44-59; col. 10, lines 48-62; the examiner considers the same temporal

Art Unit: 2174

reference frame period is that the same number of frames are displayed in a time period of fig. 6 and 7 see col. 6, lines 15-35 and col. 7, lines 55-62).

Inquiries

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Thanh T. Vu whose telephone number is (703)-308-9119. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Thur and every other Fri 8:30 AM - 6:00 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Kristine L. Kincaid can be reached on (703) 308-0640. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (703) 872-9306.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-3900.

T. Vu


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